

Finally Friday Finale!



Today: Immigration - who, when, where, why?

Homework: Finish Ch. 16-1

Feb 9-9:31 AM

“Give me your tired, your poor
Your huddled masses yearning
to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your
teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless,
tempest-tossed to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden
door.”

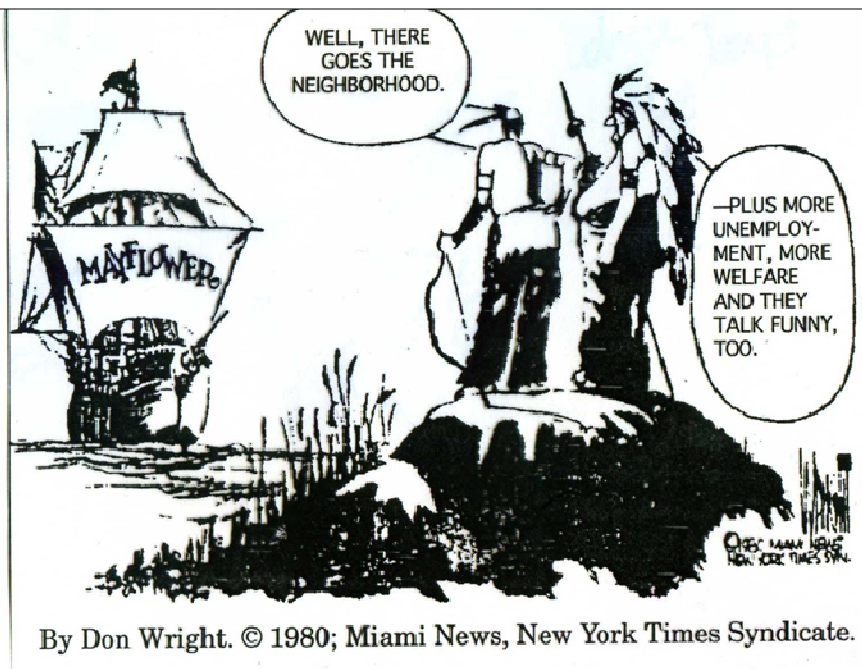
Emma Lazarus, 1886

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Except for the period of the Alien & Sedition Acts, from 1607-1875 all people were welcomed as the U.S. had an Open Door Policy.



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They were PUSHED here:

- Fleeing crop failures
- Fleeing shortages of land & jobs
- Fleeing rising taxes
- Fleeing famine
- Fleeing religious or political persecution

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They were pulled to:

- Find a job in industry
- Receive free government land through the Homestead Act
- Enjoy personal freedoms
- Get an education
- Avoid military service
- Participate in a democratic government

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- **Old immigrants** were more welcomed to American life as the culture, language, & heritage were all **similar to American life**
- Starting in the 1880s, immigrants began to look, sound, and act differently

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New Immigrants

- * Between 1890-1921, most new immigrants entering the US came from southern and eastern Europe and the Middle East
- * The ethnic groups included Italians, Greeks, Slavs, Eastern Europeans, Russian Jews, and Armenians
- * Also included were French Canadians, Chinese (prior to 1882) & Japanese (prior to 1907)
- * Most Asians arrived through San Francisco's Angel Island

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Typical new immigrants were....

- * Young
- * Male
- * Either Catholic or Jewish
- * Spoke little or no English
- * Unskilled agricultural laborers
- * Had little money and/or education



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Ellis Island

- Opened in 1892 as a reception center for steerage (a large open area beneath the ship's deck w/limited toilet facilities) travelers
70% of all immigrants arrived through NYC, the Golden Door
- Passengers endured physical exams, presented documentation, & then readied themselves to settle into the US

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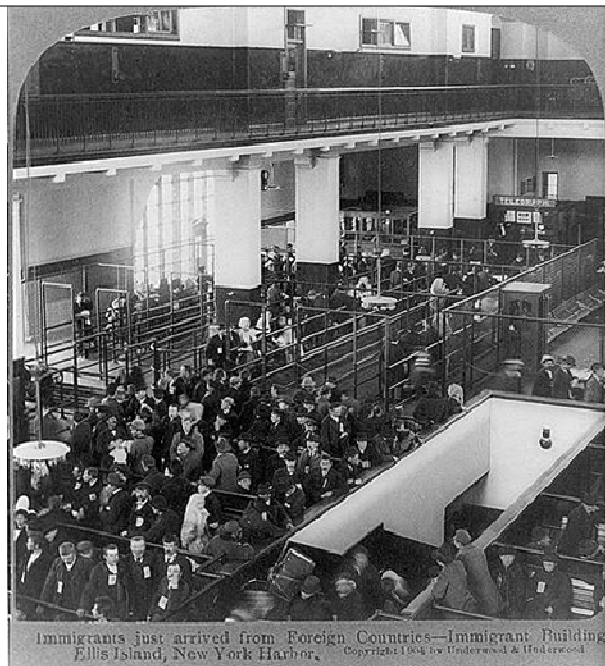


<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/ellis-island-2.htm>

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American Attitudes

- * **Nativism**: movement to ensure that native-born Americans received better treatment than **immigrants**
- * These feelings were fueled when some new immigrants became involved in postwar **labor** disputes
- * Many Americans saw new immigrants as revolutionary radicals & **Communists**

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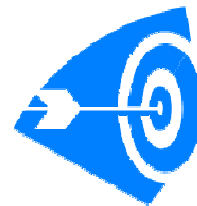
Nativist sentiment

- * Competition for jobs
- * Concern over the influence of Catholics - the Pope - and the effect they would have on America
- * “New” Immigrants were different
- * Nativist sentiment led to a rebirth (1920’s) of the KKK, which reached its largest membership during this time of over 3 million

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These attitudes demanded changes in U.S. Immigration Laws. Some immigrants were “targeted.”

Laws are typically passed in reaction to the perceived public opinion of the population. Many times this opinion can be influenced by specific events. This idea holds true for many immigration laws.



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Monday Moments in US History

Entrance task: What's going on in the US government today regarding immigration?

Today:

Homework:

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Qualitative & Quantitative Immigration Laws

- * Qualitative laws address the quality of immigrants (country of origin, job skills, education, etc.)
- * Quantitative laws address the quantity (number) of immigrants

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Until the 1880s STATES determined who could enter the country.

Why do you think the FEDERAL government started regulating immigration?

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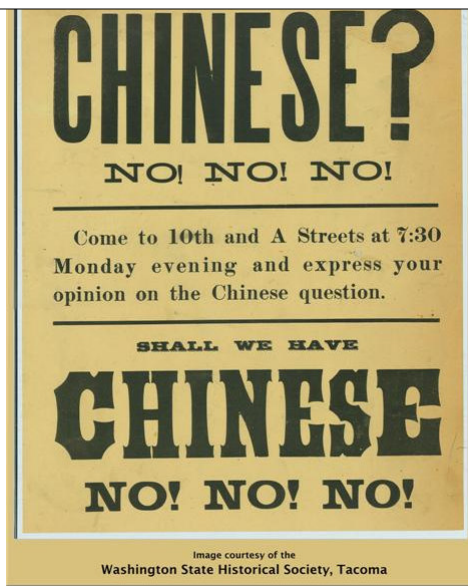
The US then began to exclude certain individuals.



1875 saw the 1st qualitative immigration law which prohibited "the importation into the United States of women for the purposes of prostitution."

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In 1882, the United States excluded **Chinese** laborers from entering the country and also denied entry to "**convicts** (except those convicted of political offenses), lunatics, idiots and persons likely to become public charges."



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In 1892 the federal government required all new immigrants to undergo a physical examination – those found to have a contagious disease were quarantined or deported

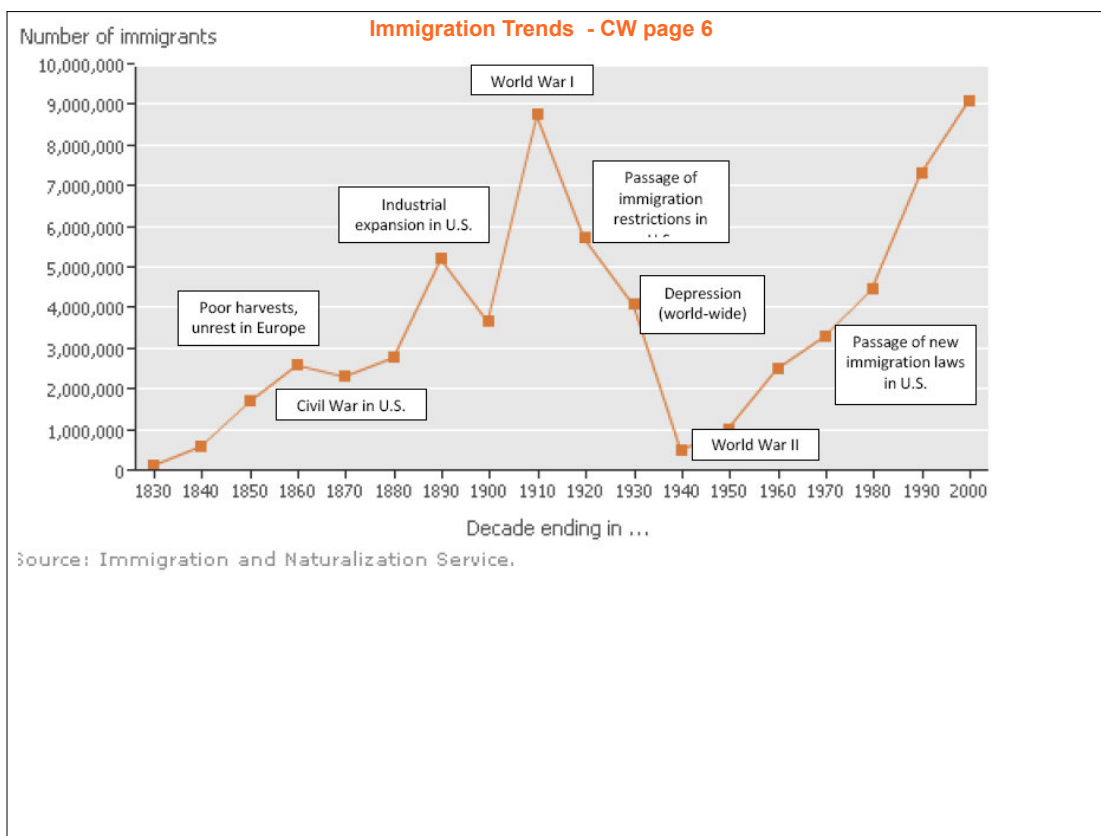


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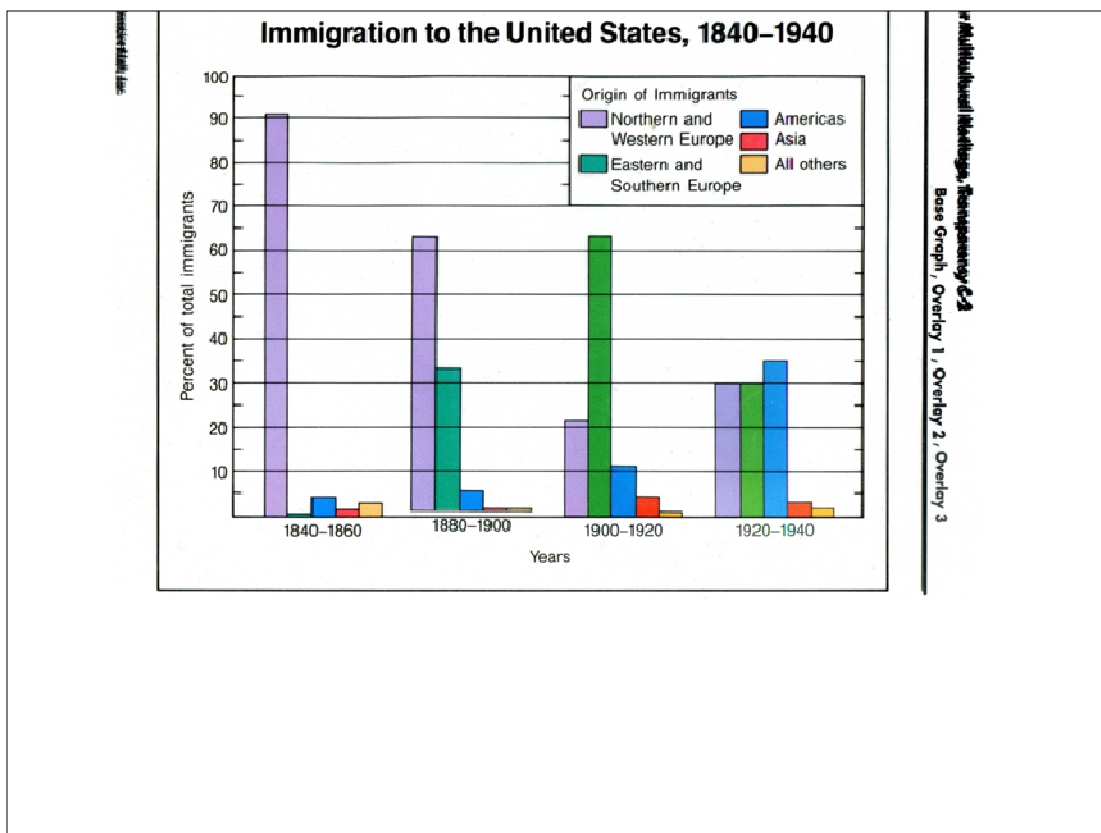
Immigration Laws – Events and Public Opinion

Laws are typically passed in **reaction** to the perceived public opinion of the population. Many times this opinion can be influenced by **specific events**. This idea holds true for many immigration laws.

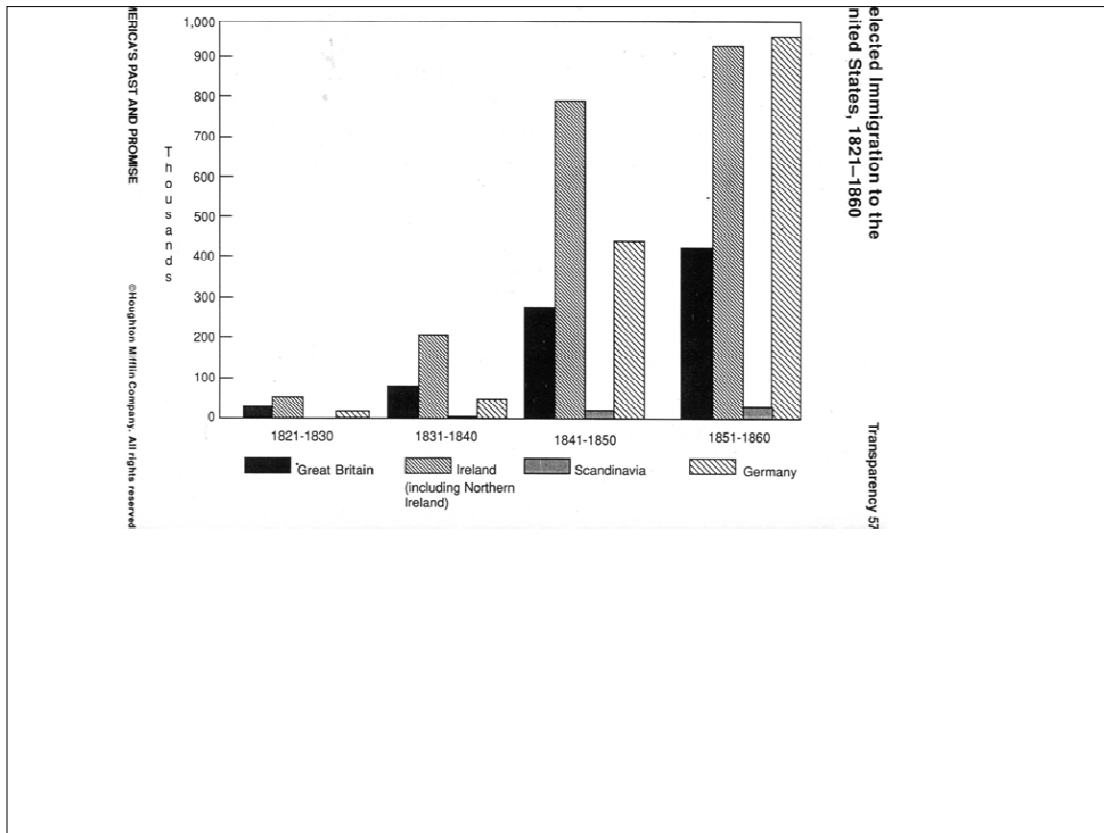
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1	CW p7-10	Event	Public Opinion Towards Immigrants	Immigration Law Passed in Reaction
		XYZ Affair American diplomats are asked to pay a bribe to French secret agents (Agent X, Agent Y and Agent Z) prior to being given a meeting with the French Foreign minister. Americans are outraged and begin to call for war with France.		Alien and Sedition Act (1798) The Alien portion of this law allowed the President to deport any resident alien considered "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States." Furthermore, it authorized the president to apprehend and deport resident aliens if their home countries were at war with the United States.

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2		Industrial Revolution		Open Door Policy (1820-1880)
		The I.R. is the transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial economy. Manufacturing and factories multiply across the nation and the need for unskilled labor is huge.		This policy essentially allowed all immigrants to enter the United States unless they presented some immediate concern (health, mental, criminal). This policy even encouraged employers to travel to Europe and recruit workers to come to America.


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<p>Transcontinental Railroad is finished. The first railroad that connects the east and west is completed. Thousands of Chinese and Irish immigrants who were recruited to build the railroad are no longer needed.</p>		<p>Chinese Exclusion Act (1888) This law excluded any further immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. It further affected the Chinese already living in the United States by requiring them to have a special permit to leave and then reenter the United States. The act also made the Chinese permanent aliens by excluding them from US citizenship.</p>
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<p>New Immigrants begin arriving A second great wave of immigration begins to hit the United States. Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe flood into the east coast, while immigrants from Japan flood into the west coast.</p>		<p>Gentleman's Agreement (1907) In the Agreement, Japan agreed not to issue passports for Japanese citizens wishing to work in the continental United States, thus effectively eliminating new Japanese immigration to America. In exchange, the United States agreed to accept the presence of Japanese immigrants already residing in America, and to permit the immigration of wives, children and parents, and to avoid legal discrimination against Japanese children in California schools.</p>
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5	<p>Russian Revolution</p> <p>While the New Immigrants are arriving in America, a revolution occurs in Russia. The Czarist monarchy is overthrown and replaced with a communist government. This government is directly opposed to, and calls for, the violent overthrow of all capitalist nations, including the United States.</p>		<p>Emergency Quota Act 1921</p> <p>This law limited the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 3% of the number of persons from that country living in the United States in 1910, according to United States Census figures.</p>	
6				

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6	<p>The Red Scare</p> <p>Fear of a communist revolution occurring in the United States arises after 36 mail bombs are sent to various economic and political leaders in the United States. Moreover, the Industrial Workers of the World- Wobblies - (a radical labor union that called for the overthrow of the capitalist system) organize several prominent strikes occurring every month nationwide. The conservative press was</p>		<p>Emergency Quota Act 1924</p> <p>This limited the number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890, according to the Census of 1890. It excluded immigration to the US of Asians.</p>	
7				

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<p>7 McCarthyism In the midst of the Cold War the government begins a "witch-hunt" for suspected communists within the United States. Thousands of Americans are accused of being communists, and two individuals, Julius and Ethel <u>Rosenburg</u>, are convicted for selling the secret of the atomic bomb to the USSR and are executed.</p>		<p>McCarran- Walter Act (1954) This act allowed the government to deport immigrants or naturalized citizens engaged in subversive activities and also allowed the barring of suspected subversives from entering the country. It was used over the years to bar members and former members and "fellow travellers" of the Communist Party from entry into the United States, even those who had not been associated with the party for years.</p>
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<p>8 Great Society Under the Presidency of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the United States began one of the largest social reform programs since the New Deal. The Great Society attempted to create a better nation by "eliminating poverty and racism in our time." This program provided civil rights to minorities in attempts to address past wrong doings by the government.</p>		<p>Immigration Reform Act of 1964 This act abolished the national-origin quotas that had been in place in the <u>United States</u> since the <u>Immigration Act of 1924</u>. Instead of a quantitative limit, immigrants would have to meet qualitative requirements, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills • Financial security • Relatives living in the US • Education
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10

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<p>9. Political Refugees Under the new law, refugees are defined as those who flee a country because of persecution "on account of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion." We asserted our commitment to <u>principles of</u> international human rights and refugee relief.</p>		<p>Refugee Act (1980) The Refugee Act of 1980 has made it possible for more than three million people to find protection and resettlement in the United States. By establishing the legal basis through which individuals can secure refugee or asylum status, the act has extended the nation's welcoming hand to refugees and asylum-seekers worldwide.</p>
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<p>10 Undocumented Immigrants High percentages of undocumented immigrants who either enter the US illegally, or overstay their visas cause a concern among Americans. They call upon the government to pass laws to secure our borders, protect our jobs, stem the flow of illegal drugs, <u>yet</u> protect health and well-being.</p>		<p>Immigration and Reform Act of 1986 (1) 1996 Immigration Act (2) Both Immigration Acts intended to control national borders by 1) making it illegal to knowingly hire undocumented workers, and by 2) securing our borders with fences. Social services to illegal immigrants are cut. However, emergency medical care and immunization are still provided.</p>
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11	<p>Human Rights/Social Awareness/Economic Goals Hoping to correct the inequalities of the past, a lottery system established quotas, making people from <u>all nations</u> eligible for entrance to the US. Business leaders called for more flexibility in recruiting the work forces needed to operate in an increasingly global economy. AIDS support groups encouraged changes to the ineligibility restrictions as related to this disease</p>	<p>Immigration Act of 1990 This act put a quantitative and qualitative limit on immigration by establishing a quota of 675,000 immigrants per year through a lottery system. Also, permanent resident visas were offered to those who agreed to invest at least \$1 million in urban areas or \$500,000 in rural areas. Major provisions of the law permitted entry of more foreign workers with skills needed by US employers. It also removed AIDS from the list of illnesses which up to this time made immigrants illegible from entering our country.</p>
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MELTING POT THEORY :

According to the **Melting Pot Theory** peoples from various cultures come to America and contribute aspects of their **culture** to create a new, unique American culture. The result is that contributions from many cultures are indistinguishable from one another and are effectively "melted" together.

19th century immigration



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STEW OR SALAD BOWL THEORY:

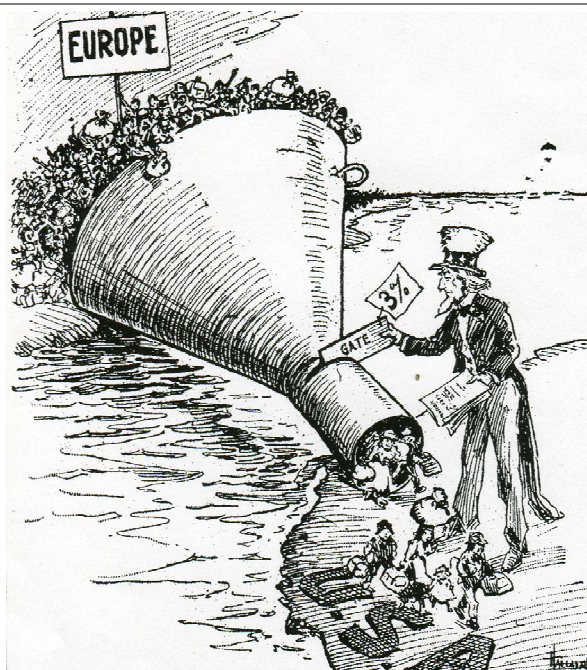
According to the **Salad Bowl Theory** there are times when newly arrived immigrants do not lose the unique aspects of their cultures like in the melting pot model, instead they retain them. The unique characteristics of each culture are still identifiable within the larger American society, much like the ingredients in a salad are still identifiable, yet contribute to the overall make up of the salad bowl. It is this theory that also accounts for the retention of the "something-American" hyphenation when identifying cultural identity. This theory is also referred to as **pluralism**.

20th & 21st c. immigration



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Immigration Reform & Control Act of 1986

- made it illegal to knowingly hire or recruit illegal; employees had to attest to their immigrants' status

Immigration Act of 1990

- increased the # of immigrants to 700,000/use lottery system
- favored people who had relatives here
- \$1m to invest
- even people with AIDS were not denied

Downside: causes a brain-drain in their home countries; money is removed from their home countries;

Feb 5-11:00 AM